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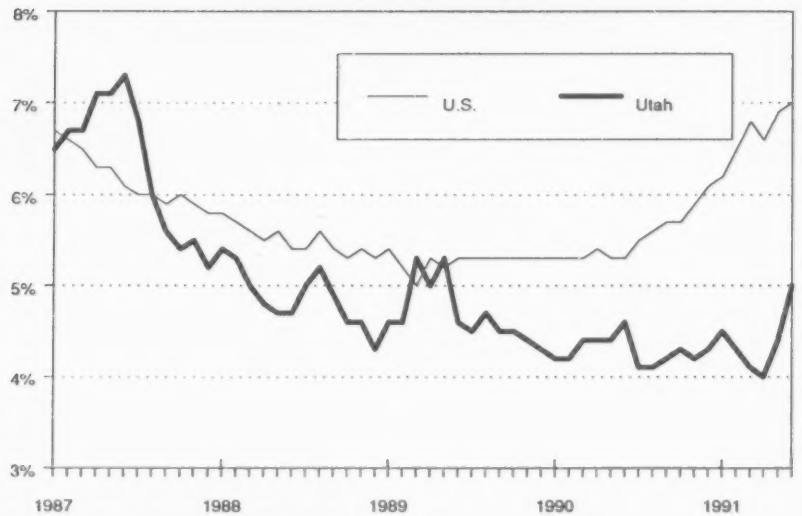
Utah Labor Market Report

June 1991
Volume 1, No. 6

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Does higher joblessness mean Utah has joined the nation in recession?

Reaching the highest level in over two years, Utah's unemployment rate for June 1991 increased to 5.0 percent. What happened?

Job growth remained strong and no significant layoffs occurred during the month. Why did the State's jobless rate take this unexpected hike. Unemployment is up a full point since just this April.

The reason? Increased entrants into the labor force. Entrants are individuals who have never worked, or who are re-entering the labor force after a significant absence. Figures indicate that there was a dramatic rise in the number of these people who are looking for work. Of course, given the time of year, many of these individuals are teenagers—out of school for the summer. However, a surprising number appear to be adults. Are college graduates and others heading to Utah from other states? Has the State's "good press" attracted them from weaker economies? Have nonworking inhabitants paid attention to reports of strong Utah job growth and decided that now is a good time to look for a job? Perhaps.

Of course, large numbers of college graduates, high school graduates, and students enter the labor market every year at this time. And, our published 5.0 percent unemployment rate has been seasonally adjusted to account for the "normal" influx. Despite seasonal adjustment, the increase in entrants in June was so substantial that the unemployment rate still took a rather abrupt jump.

Utah's rate still remains far below the current U.S. figure of 7.0 percent. And, we're still generating new employment at a nice moderate tempo. In addition, past history suggests that the State will not see a long term influx of new entrants.

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THE RATE (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Jun 1991	Utah	5.0%	U.S.	7.0%
May 1991	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	6.9%
Jun 1990	Utah	4.6%	U.S.	5.3%
NONFARM JOBS (% Change from a year ago)				
Jun 1991	Utah	3.9%	U.S.	-1.5%
CPI-U (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)				
May 1991	U.S.	135.6	Yr-over chng	5.0%
PPI (Base Year 1982-84 = 100)				
May 1991	U.S.	116.5	Yr-over chng	1.7%

The State is still producing jobs at a strong 4 percent rate. Although the nation continues to lose jobs, over the past 12 months Utah has seen an employment increase of 28,600 net new jobs. Nevertheless, Utah has experienced its own layoffs—particularly in defense-related industries.

Almost one-half of Utah's net new jobs have come in the service sector. Employment in this sector is up 13,600 jobs for a phenomenal growth rate of 7.5 percent. The construction industry demonstrated even more remarkable growth—employment is up roughly 9 percent from June 1990—an addition of 2,500 net new jobs. On the more moderate side, the trade and finance/insurance/real estate industries experienced job growth between 3 and 4 percent.

Although feeling the pangs of the national recession, manufacturing employment is still expanding within the State at a rate of 2 percent. We feel confident that Utah has already experienced the high point of manufacturing layoffs.

Transportation/communications also registered slower than average expansion with a 2 percent, 900 job gain. Government job growth continued to be inhibited by cutbacks in defense jobs. However, gains in nondefense federal employment plus state and local government gains pushed the entire public sector to a 1.6 percent, 2,400 job gain.

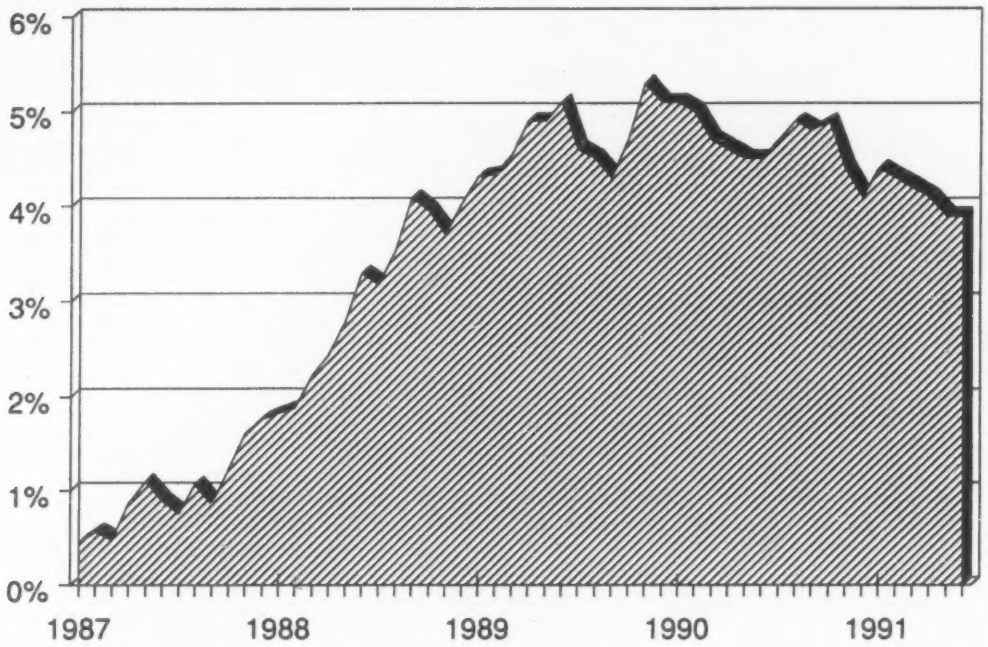
Mining was the only major Utah industry which failed to increase over the past 12 months. Declines in coal and metal mining kept employment in mining flat in comparison to last year.

Does the sudden rise in Utah's unemployment rate mean Utah is going to fall into the national economic abyss. Probably not. The increase in joblessness has come from entrants, not job losers. Job growth in Utah continues at one of the fastest paces of any state in the nation (Utah ranked number four in first quarter 1991). As the nation recovers from its economic malaise, Utah should still escape a full-fledged economic downturn this year.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

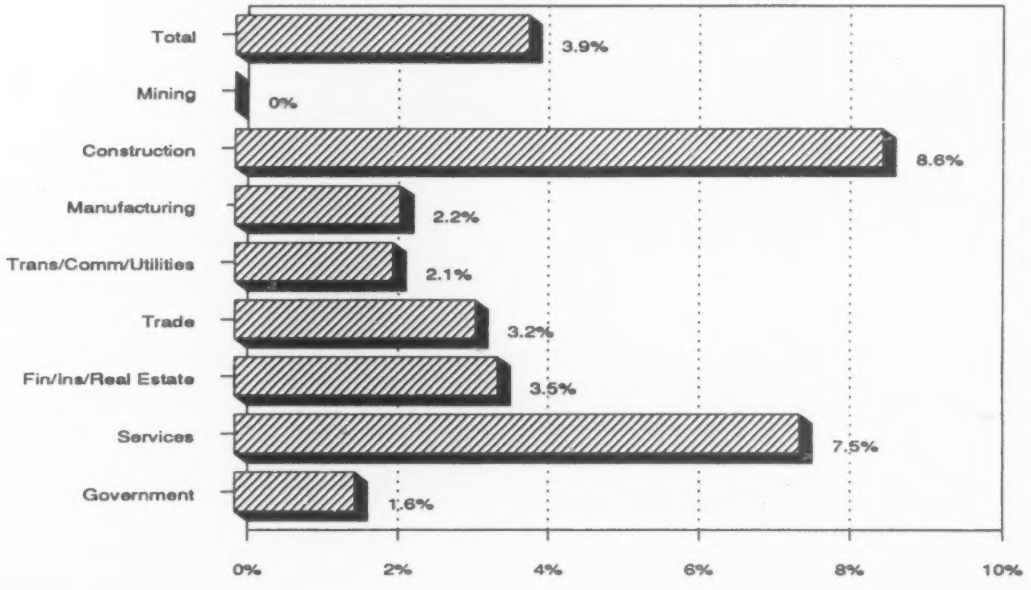
- ***Utah's unemployment rate jumped up six-tenths of a percentage point to 5.0 percent.***
- ***The large increase in joblessness came primarily from a dramatic increase in the number of individuals who entered the labor force in June—not layoffs.***
- ***The Utah jobless rate still registers 2.0 percentage points below the national average.***
- ***Nonfarm job growth continued strong with a 4 percent, 28,600 job gain between June 1990 and June 1991.***
- ***Services and construction showed the strongest employment gain over the past 12-month period.***

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

June 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Jun 19901(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**808.1**	**796.0**	**1.5**	**804.8**	**806.3**
Employed	**768.1**	**759.8**	**1.1**	**766.8**	**769.2**
Unemployed	**40.0**	**36.2**	**10.5**	**38.0**	**37.1**
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.5	—.—	4.7	4.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**757.8**	**729.2**	**3.9**	**749.0**	**744.8**
Mining	**8.6**	**8.6**	**0.0**	**8.6**	**8.7**
Metal Mining	3.0	3.1	-3.2	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.5	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction	**31.5**	**29.0**	**8.6**	**29.5**	**27.9**
Manufacturing	**110.1**	**107.7**	**2.2**	**108.7**	**108.0**
Durable Goods	73.1	71.1	2.8	72.1	71.9
Primary Metals	*6.3*	*5.9*	*6.8*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.5*	*14.3*	*1.4*	*14.2*	*13.9*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*11.5*	*11.9*	*-3.4*	*11.4*	*11.4*
Transportation Equipment	*17.5*	*17.6*	*-0.6*	*17.5*	*17.9*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*10.6*	*10.6*	*0.0*	*10.5*	*10.3*
*Other Durable Goods**	*12.7*	*10.8*	*17.6*	*12.5*	*12.4*
Nondurable Goods	37.0	36.6	1.1	36.6	36.1
Food & Related Products	*12.1*	*12.1*	*0.0*	*11.8*	*11.4*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.9*	*24.5*	*1.6*	*24.8*	*24.7*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**43.1**	**42.2**	**2.1**	**42.7**	**42.5**
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.6
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	15.2	4.6	15.7	15.6
Transportation by Air*	6.9	7.0	-1.4	6.7	6.6
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.1	7.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.4	7.7	-3.9	7.3	7.3
Trade	**179.0**	**173.4**	**3.2**	**176.4**	**173.5**
Wholesale Trade	39.6	38.5	2.9	39.3	38.9
*Durable Goods**	*22.9*	*22.7*	*0.9*	*22.8*	*22.6*
*Nondurable Goods**	*16.7*	*15.8*	*5.7*	*16.5*	*16.3*
Retail Trade	139.4	134.9	3.3	137.1	134.6
Food Stores	*25.0*	*24.5*	*2.0*	*24.2*	*23.8*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*16.5*	*16.3*	*1.2*	*16.3*	*15.9*
Eating & Drinking Places	*45.9*	*44.3*	*3.6*	*45.4*	*44.5*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*12.2*	*11.3*	*8.0*	*11.8*	*11.7*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*21.9*	*21.9*	*0.0*	*21.5*	*20.9*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.9*	*16.6*	*7.8*	*17.9*	*17.8*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**35.4**	**34.2**	**3.5**	**35.0**	**34.8**
Depository Institutions*	13.2	13.4	-1.5	13.1	13.0
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	22.2	20.8	6.7	21.9	21.8
Services	**194.3**	**180.7**	**7.5**	**189.8**	**192.4**
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.6	12.5	8.8	12.8	13.2
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	19.4	18.2	6.6	18.5	18.4
Computer-Related*	9.4	8.2	14.6	9.2	9.2
Other Business Services*	32.3	29.1	11.0	31.5	30.8
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.3
Health	48.1	45.8	5.0	47.6	47.5
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.8	34.6	3.5	35.5	39.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	5.0	4.9	2.0	4.8	4.8
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.6	14.4	15.3	16.1	15.8
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.8	6.2	9.7	6.6	6.4
Government	**155.8**	**153.4**	**1.6**	**158.3**	**157.0**
Federal Government	40.3	41.8	-3.6	39.8	40.1
*U.S. Defense**	*19.4*	*21.7*	*-10.6*	*19.3*	*19.5*
*Other Federal**	*20.9*	*20.1*	*4.0*	*20.5*	*20.6*
State Government	42.8	41.2	3.9	44.4	43.9
*State Education**	*22.6*	*21.8*	*3.7*	*24.6*	*24.4*
*Other State**	*20.2*	*19.4*	*4.1*	*19.8*	*19.5*
Local Government	72.7	70.4	3.3	74.1	73.0
*Public School Districts**	*46.4*	*44.8*	*3.6*	*48.7*	*48.2*
*Other Local**	*26.3*	*25.6*	*2.7*	*25.4*	*24.8*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

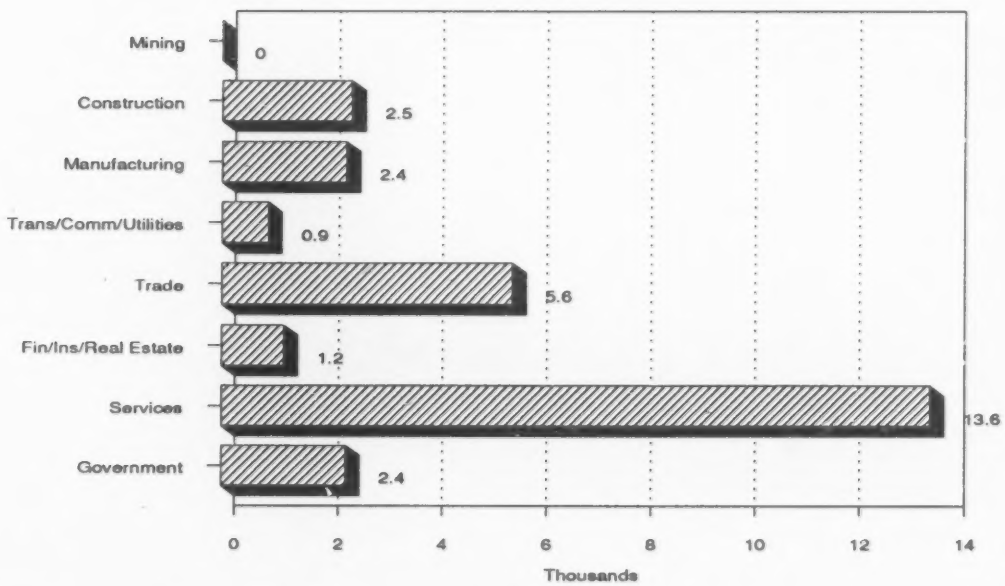
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Jun 1991(r)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	804.4	792.2	1.5	812.1	815.2
Employed	763.9	755.5	1.1	776.1	782.5
Unemployed	40.5	36.7	10.4	36.0	32.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.6	--.--	4.4	4.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	755.8	729.2	3.6	750.7	746.1
Mining	8.9	8.9	0.0	8.7	8.9
Contract Construction	29.6	27.3	8.6	29.6	29.9
Manufacturing	109.3	108.9	0.4	108.9	108.8
Durable Goods	72.4	70.4	2.8	72.1	72.3
Nondurable Goods	36.9	38.5	-4.1	36.8	36.5
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	43.1	42.2	2.1	42.8	42.6
Trade	178.5	172.9	3.2	177.7	176.3
Wholesale	39.3	38.3	2.9	39.4	39.2
Retail	139.2	134.7	3.3	138.3	137.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.2	34.0	3.5	34.9	34.8
Services	195.5	181.8	7.5	193.9	191.0
Government	155.8	153.3	1.6	154.1	153.8
Federal Government	39.7	41.2	-3.6	39.3	39.7
State Government	43.8	42.2	3.9	43.1	42.9
Local Government	72.3	70.0	3.3	71.6	71.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

June 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of

- Unisys Corporation announced the layoff of an additional 100 workers in June. The layoffs are a combination of declines in defense-related jobs and cutbacks within the company's commercial division. Since November of 1989, Unisys has reduced its Salt Lake work force by about 600 people.

- As part of a multi-company business deal between Kennecott, Morton, International, North American Salt, and Great Salt Lake Minerals, a transacted land and money swap should provide an upshot for Utah's economy. The deal will allow all companies involved to expand their operations. This will generate new jobs for Tooele and Weber counties, and increased tax revenues for the State.

- The Orem Redevelopment Agency approved the location of a Wal-Mart store in Orem. As an incentive, the Agency agreed to return to Wal-Mart a percentage of sales tax that the company generates.

- Mars, Inc., one of the nation's largest candy makers, is building a $10 million warehouse and distribution center in Salt Lake City's Centennial Industrial Park. The distribution center will be the company's principal supply point for the intermountain states, with total employment anticipated at 60 to 80 people.❐

County economies show little change—

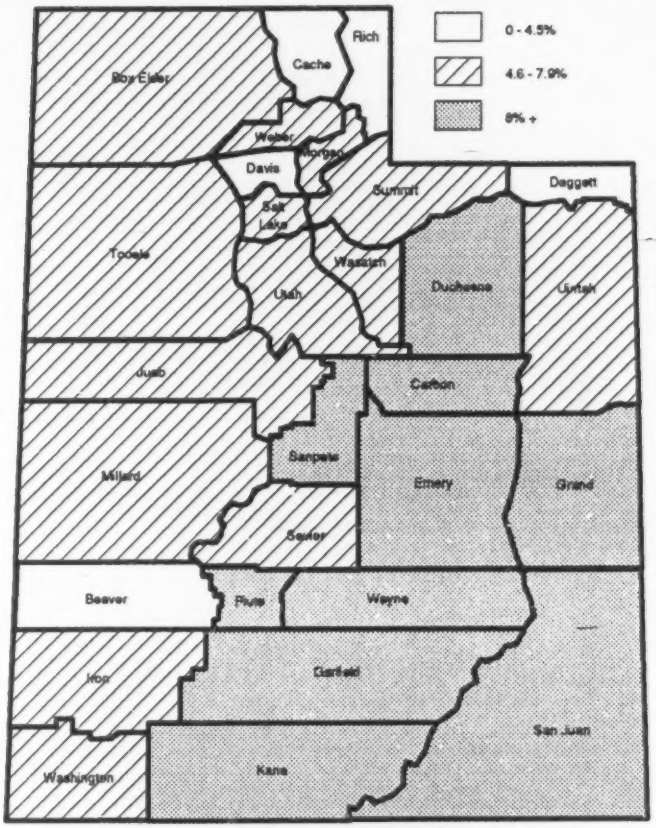
Despite the increase in Utah's unemployment rate in the past two months, the economic climate in the state and in most of its counties has not appreciably changed. Areas prospering economically continue to do so, while those facing tougher times are still getting by.

The metropolitan counties—Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber—have experienced a shift in unemployment from "very low" to "low," with Weber County being slightly higher than the others.

A much wider range exists in the year-over employment growth rates of these four counties. Fueled by very rapid growth in trade (especially wholesale) and services, Utah County's 7 percent job growth is amazing for an area of its size. However, notably absent from the list of rapidly-growing industries in Utah County is manufacturing, whose job growth is less than one percent.

Salt Lake and Weber counties' job growth rates are both near four percent, which is also the state growth rate. As with the state, services leads the way in job creation in these counties, but Salt Lake County's 11 percent growth in construction employment is a real winner.

Largely because of a net loss of 700 government jobs in Davis County in the past twelve months, total job growth in this county was only one percent. The effects of this low growth are somewhat mitigated, however, by workers commuting to and from the county. The unemployment rate is therefore remaining low.



Unemployment Rates June 1991

Continued on page 8

- ***Unemployment rates for metropolitan counties rose from "very low" to "low" in June.***
- ***Utah County continues to show remarkable job growth—7 percent since June 1990.***
- ***Uintah, Washington, and Cache counties indicate recent economic progress with rapid job growth and low-to-moderate unemployment rates.***
- ***San Juan, Garfield, Piute, Emery, Carbon, and Kane counties showed economic distress with negative-to-low job growth and high unemployment.***

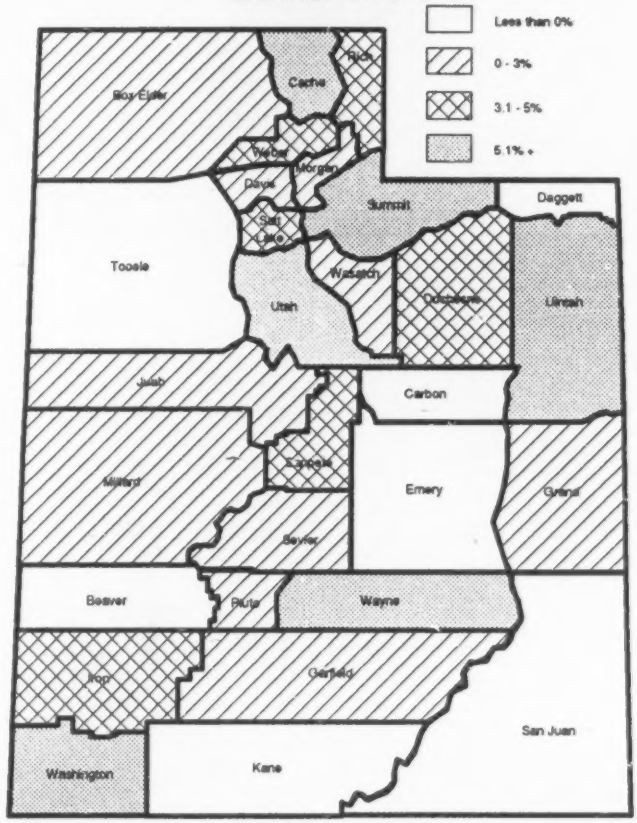
Continued from page 7

Nonmetropolitan counties whose rapid job growth and low-to-moderate unemployment rates indicate recent economic progress are led by Uintah, Washington, and Cache. Iron and Summit counties are also experiencing solid economic growth.

On the other end of the spectrum are six counties—San Juan, Garfield, Piute, Emery, Carbon, and Kane—that have a combination of negative-to-low job growth and high unemployment. Because of recent and/or ongoing economic setbacks, these areas could be considered as Utah's recessionary counties, but the classification is not concrete. For most of these, hard times can be measured in years or decades rather than the few months of the current national recession.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs June 1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers In Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**521.8**	**511.9**	**1.9**	**519.4**	**517.1**	**118.6**	**116.3**	**2.0**	**117.6**	**122.3**
Employed	497.2	489.2	1.6	496.0	495.2	113.4	111.6	1.6	112.9	117.7
Unemployed	24.6	22.7	8.4	23.4	21.9	5.2	4.7	10.6	4.7	4.6
Rate	4.7	4.4	——	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	——	4.0	3.8
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**517.3**	**499.3**	**3.6**	**510.3**	**505.9**	**99.2**	**92.5**	**7.4**	**98.0**	**100.7**
Mining	2.5	2.8	-10.7	2.6	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	22.2	19.9	11.6	20.6	19.6	3.4	3.2	6.3	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing	71.0	69.7	1.9	70.0	69.5	14.5	14.4	0.7	14.2	14.3
Durable	49.3	48.5	1.6	48.5	48.3	8.8	8.7	1.1	8.6	8.7
Nondurable	21.7	21.2	2.4	21.5	21.2	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.6	5.6
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.5	32.8	2.1	33.2	33.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Trade	123.8	122.0	1.5	121.8	199.7	24.1	21.5	12.1	23.9	23.8
Wholesale	31.0	30.8	0.6	30.7	30.5	5.3	4.4	20.5	5.3	5.2
Retail	92.8	91.2	1.8	91.1	89.2	18.8	17.1	9.9	18.6	18.6
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	29.3	28.2	3.9	29.0	28.5	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Service	133.4	123.7	7.8	130.2	130.1	36.3	33.4	8.7	35.6	38.8
Government	101.6	100.2	1.4	102.9	102.7	16.0	15.1	6.0	15.9	15.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

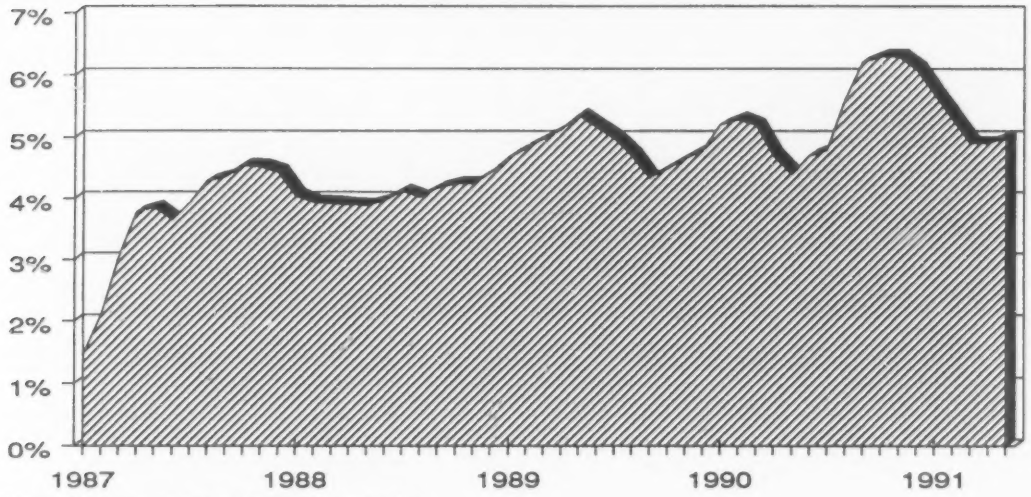
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	Jun 1991(f)	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)	Jun 1990	Jun 1991(f)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991(p)	Apr 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**5.0**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**757,800**	**729,330**	**3.9**	**749,000**	**744,800**
Bear River	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**45,580**	**43,930**	**3.8**	**45,720**	**44,940**
Box Elder	5.2	3.5	3.1	4.7	15,620	15,430	1.2	15,430	15,250
Cache	4.0	5.3	5.3	4.2	29,490	28,050	5.1	29,870	29,330
Rich	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	470	450	4.4	420	360
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**4.4**	**528,900**	**511,300**	**3.4**	**521,770**	**516,670**
Wasatch Front North	**4.9**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**5.1**	**131,800**	**128,740**	**2.4**	**131,620**	**131,190**
Davis	4.5	3.8	3.7	4.5	61,850	61,320	0.9	61,310	61,160
Morgan	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	1,050	1,020	2.9	1,050	1,030
Weber	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.7	68,900	66,400	3.8	69,260	69,000
Wasatch Front South	**4.7**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**397,100**	**382,560**	**3.8**	**390,150**	**385,480**
Salt Lake	4.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	386,650	371,560	4.1	379,840	375,500
Tooele	5.6	4.5	3.9	5.0	10,450	11,000	-5.0	10,310	9,980
Mountainland	**4.9**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**4.4**	**108,990**	**101,950**	**6.9**	**107,730**	**111,410**
Summit	7.4	5.7	6.4	5.2	7,150	6,800	5.1	7,160	8,250
Utah	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	99,190	92,510	7.2	97,960	100,740
Wasatch	7.5	6.1	7.1	5.9	2,650	2,640	0.4	2,610	2,420
Central	**7.4**	**6.8**	**6.7**	**6.3**	**15,880**	**15,490**	**2.5**	**15,760**	**15,230**
Juab	5.9	5.1	5.0	6.5	1,810	1,770	2.3	1,840	1,820
Millard	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.3	3,640	3,580	1.7	3,620	3,460
Piute	15.0	15.7	14.7	10.4	200	200	0.0	190	190
Sanpete	8.9	8.5	9.4	8.5	4,460	4,300	3.7	4,440	4,310
Sevier	7.3	6.7	5.7	5.5	5,150	5,050	2.0	5,060	4,890
Wayne	9.6	7.4	6.4	7.0	620	590	5.1	610	560
Southwestern	**5.7**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.5**	**28,670**	**27,480**	**4.3**	**28,670**	**27,990**
Beaver	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	1,350	1,360	-0.7	1,280	1,230
Garfield	18.1	13.3	12.5	10.3	1,760	1,750	0.6	1,700	1,440
Iron	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	7,940	7,660	3.7	7,820	7,810
Kane	8.0	7.1	7.8	6.0	1,730	1,760	-1.7	1,710	1,610
Washington	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	15,890	14,950	6.3	16,160	15,900
Uintah Basin	**7.1**	**6.0**	**5.3**	**7.0**	**12,420**	**11,350**	**9.4**	**11,890**	**11,500**
Daggett	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	400	410	-2.4	340	310
Duchesne	9.0	6.4	6.1	8.7	3,940	3,770	4.5	3,879	3,780
Uintah	6.3	6.0	5.0	6.4	8,080	7,170	12.7	7,680	7,410
Southeastern	**8.9**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**17,360**	**17,840**	**-2.7**	**17,470**	**17,060**
Carbon	8.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	7,550	7,710	-2.1	7,670	7,630
Emery	9.0	8.5	7.1	7.7	3,500	3,730	-6.2	3,540	3,480
Grand	8.2	6.3	6.3	8.2	2,790	2,780	0.4	2,680	2,470
San Juan	10.1	8.4	8.0	7.4	3,520	3,620	-2.8	3,580	3,480
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.7**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**4.4**	**517,400**	**499,280**	**3.6**	**510,410**	**505,660**
Provo/Orem MSA	**4.6**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**99,190**	**92,510**	**7.2**	**97,960**	**100,740**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	May 1991	May 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**135.6**	**129.2**	**5.0**	**0.3**
Food and Beverages	137.3	131.1	4.7	0.1
Food at Home	136.9	130.9	4.6	-0.1
Housing	132.8	127.1	4.5	0.2
Rent Residential	142.8	137.3	4.0	0.2
Fuel and Other Utilities	114.2	109.9	3.9	1.0
Medical Care	175.2	160.8	9.0	0.5
Apparel and Upkeep	129.4	125.5	3.1	-0.5
Transportation	123.3	117.7	4.8	0.9
Gasoline	100.2	92.4	8.4	4.5
Energy[3]	102.1	96.7	5.6	2.6
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.737**	**$0.774**	**-4.8**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**133.8**	**127.5**	**4.9**	**0.4**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.5**	**114.6**	**1.7**	**0.4**
Finished Goods	121.7	117.7	3.4	0.7
Intermediate Materials	114.1	113.1	0.9	0.1
Crude Materials	102.2	104.7	-2.4	1.0

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	Jun 1991(p)	Jun 1990	Percent Change	May 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,220	22,811	-11.4	22,313
New Applications for Jobs	9,672	10,094	-4.2	11,450
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,743	6,342	-9.4	8,260
Initial Claims	1,074	919	16.9	1,205
Weeks Claimed	9,088	7,155	27.0	9,779
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.33	1.08	-.-	1.47
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	$5,038,320	$4,097,218	23.0	$5,659,783

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas—FIRST QUARTER 1991

Component Weights:	100% All Items	17% Groceries	22% Housing	11% Utilities	13% Trans	7% Hlth Care	30% Misc
U.S. Average	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Salt Lake City UT	92.1	90.1	80.2	89.5	104.1	85.9	99.2
Cedar City UT (Nonmetro)	92.2	102.7	76.8	83.5	98.1	89.5	98.9
Provo-Orem UT	93.1	90.4	77.2	87.1	100.9	91.4	105.6
St George UT (Nonmetro)	98.8	102.4	98.1	81.7	104.2	99.7	100.9
Western States							
Phoenix AZ	102.0	95.8	98.0	101.9	108.4	115.9	102.3
Los Angeles CA	120.9	104.9	185.3	73.7	108.8	129.0	103.4
San Diego CA	131.4	103.5	211.7	71.4	127.8	135.4	111.1
Denver CO	101.6	96.3	103.6	95.6	107.8	119.0	98.5
Boise ID	99.8	96.8	111.8	69.3	92.1	110.4	104.9
Las Vegas NV	108.2	97.1	127.6	83.0	119.7	122.7	101.1
Albuquerque NM	101.7	94.3	103.9	95.4	101.9	111.8	104.3
Portland OR	109.2	104.8	131.0	71.7	109.6	132.2	103.8
Seattle WA	115.1	117.9	144.9	62.2	119.1	140.9	103.4
Casper WY	97.2	106.6	85.7	94.8	90.9	102.4	102.7
Other Areas							
Juneau AK (Nonmetro)	137.4	127.8	140.4	157.4	132.8	192.7	122.3
Atlanta GA	100.9	98.9	101.4	115.1	102.1	112.3	93.2
St. Louis MO	94.6	94.4	97.8	85.9	91.3	103.7	94.8
Nassau-Suffolk NY	152.1	118.9	207.4	217.6	129.0	134.4	120.5
Houston TX	101.5	107.1	89.3	93.8	118.8	104.1	101.9
*Highest City	San Diego CA 131.4	Seattle WA 117.9	San Diego CA 211.7	Philadelphia PA 178.5	San Diego CA 127.8	Anaheim CA 142.8	Bakersfield CA 123.2
*Lowest City	Loveland CO 86.2	St Paul MN 87.4	Brownsville TX 68.9	Tacoma WA 59.4	Janesville WI 82.8	Fayetteville AR 76.1	New London WI 85.6

*Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Hours and Earnings

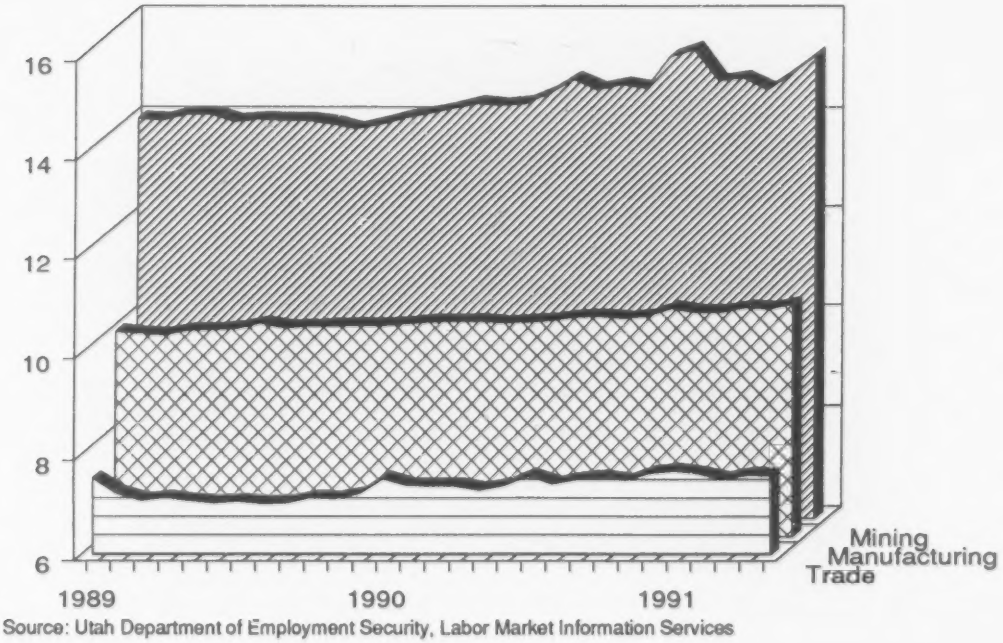
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	May 1991(p)	May 1990	% Chng	Apr 1990(r)	May 1991(p)	May 1990	% Chng	Apr 1990(r)
MINING	**15.92**	**14.33**	**11.1**	**14.92**	**43.2**	**42.4**	**1.9**	**44.5**
Metal Mining	13.67	12.63	8.2	13.44	46.9	46.0	2.0	46.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	19.31	17.92	7.6	17.75	40.9	40.3	1.5	44.5
MANUFACTURING	**10.54**	**10.25**	**2.8**	**10.64**	**39.6**	**39.8**	**-0.5**	**39.6**
Durable Goods	10.85	10.51	3.2	10.81	39.7	40.6	-2.2	39.7
Primary Metals	13.41	12.82	4.6	13.11	41.9	40.2	4.2	42.1
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.48	9.70	8.0	10.34	40.1	40.5	-1.0	40.5
Transportation Equipment	13.40	13.32	0.6	13.33	39.5	41.4	-4.6	40.4
Nondurable Goods	9.93	9.73	2.1	10.29	39.6	38.3	3.4	38.3
Food and Kindred Products	8.33	8.63	-3.5	10.29	39.6	39.5	0.3	38.9
TRADE	**7.62**	**7.32**	**4.1**	**7.63**	**28.5**	**28.5**	**0.0**	**28.5**
Wholesale	10.20	9.91	2.9	10.18	37.3	36.8	1.4	37.0
Retail	6.64	6.35	4.6	6.65	26.2	26.3	-0.4	26.2
Food Stores	6.72	5.92	13.5	6.65	26.1	24.2	7.9	26.2
General Merchandise	6.21	6.21	0.0	6.19	26.4	26.4	0.0	25.8

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

Wages in Salt Lake and Utah counties– Are they really that different?

For years, people have "felt" that jobs in Utah County paid less than jobs in Salt Lake County— Is it true? And, if so— Why?

Labor economists have devoted considerable time and effort toward understanding and explaining wage differences for similar occupations within cities and between neighboring communities. In Utah, similar interest exists over wage differences within comparable industries between the state's two largest labor markets.

This research article analyzes average monthly wages in the eight major SIC industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification manual) between Salt Lake County and Utah County. Examination is limited to nonagricultural wage data from 1970 through 1989, with an emphasis on wage trends between 1985 and 1989. Wages for proprietors and other self-employed workers were excluded from this research.

The article reviews each county's demographic and labor market characteristics, then examines the wage data for each county, and concludes with several possible explanations for wage differences between the counties.

Salt Lake County Labor Market Overview

Salt Lake County is the most populous

- ***For all major industries, Utah County shows lower average monthly wages than Salt Lake County.***
- ***Wages are most comparable for the manufacturing industry.***
- ***Salt Lake County's trade wages have, on average, been an astounding 45 percent higher than those, in Utah County—although Utah County has been closing the gap in recent years.***
- ***Wages in Utah County are slowly catching up with wages in Salt Lake County.***
- ***Higher percentages of young and female workers could account for some of the gap in wages.***
- ***The transitory nature of Utah County's labor force due to the large college student population significantly affects the supply and demand for labor in the county, which in turn could impact wages.***

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Table A.
Major Salt Lake County Employers
1989

Firm Name	Industry Group	Approximate Employment
Univiversity Of Utah	Government	13,000
Granite School District	Government	7,000
Hercules, Inc.	Manufacturing	4,500
Delta Airlines	Transportation	4,000
Pacific Corp.	Public Utilities	4,000
Kennecott Copper	Mining	2,500
American Express	Finance	1,500

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

region in Utah. Roughly 42 percent (726,000 people) of all Utahns reside in Salt Lake County. The County's population density in 1990 was 960 persons per square mile, making it the State's most densely-populated county. By the year 2010 the county's population is projected to comprise nearly one million people.

Salt Lake County is the commercial, governmental and industrial center of Utah. Table A identifies some of Salt Lake County's major employers.

The county is characterized by a broad-based economy which includes large concentrations of employment in the trade and service sectors. In 1989 trade and service industries accounted for more than 50 percent of the county's total employment, and 43 percent of its total wages ($3 billion). Salt Lake County, on average, accounts for nearly 55 percent of total state wages and over 50 percent of total state employment.

Utah County Labor Market Overview

Utah County is the second most populous county in Utah. Its total 1990 population of approximately 264,000 persons accounted for 15 percent of the State's residents. Population density for the county in 1990 was 131 persons per square mile. State planners project Utah County's population to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent through 2010, resulting in roughly 360,000 residents.

Utah County has never been a major center of business and government activity like Salt Lake County. However, several large corporations have established their national and world headquarters in Utah County over the last 15 years. As a result, Utah County has enjoyed vigorous economic growth and development during the 1980s. Table B.. identifies some of Utah County's major employers.

Utah County has high concentrations of employment in the service, trade,

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manufacturing, and government sectors. In 1989, these four industries accounted for roughly 90 percent (79,236 jobs) of the county's total employment with service (36 percent) and trade (23 percent) leading the way. These four industries also accounted for 90 percent (nearly $1.2 billion) of the county's total wages, with services (36 percent) and manufacturing (22 percent) responsible for the largest portions. With respect to state-wide employment and wage data, Utah County accounts for 12 percent of the State's total employment and 10 percent of its total wages.

How do Wages Compare?

Average monthly wage data from 1970-1989 was collected and analyzed for both counties and the state. The wage figures represent what individuals, on average, were earning in each major SIC industry. The wage data was compared on both a year-by-year basis and using appropriate statistical procedures.

Mining

The mining industry includes businesses involved in the extraction of minerals, quarrying, well operations, milling, and exploration. In 1989, Salt Lake County had 99 mining firms employing nearly 2,500 individuals compared to Utah County's eight firms that employed only 30 people. Because there are so few mining firms and jobs in Utah County, a comparison of average monthly wages involving Utah County would be meaningless.

Construction

The construction industry includes firms engaged in both building and heavy construction. Salt Lake County's monthly construction wages have, on average, been 20 percent higher than Utah County's, while state-wide construction wages have been 15 percent higher than those in Utah County. However, between 1985 and 1989, Utah County's average monthly construction wages grew more than 15 percent compared to

Table B.
Major Utah County Employers
1989

Firm Name	Industry Group	Approximate Employment
Brigham Young University	Services	13,500
Alpine School District	Government	3,500
Geneva Steel	Manufacturing	2,500
Utah Valley Regional Medical Center	Services	2,000
Novell	Trade	1,000
Nu Skin International	Trade	1,100

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

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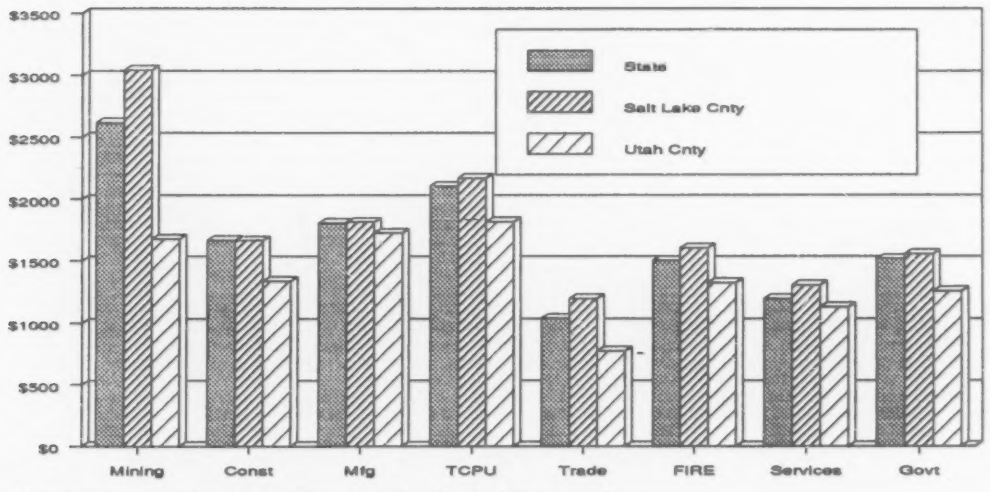
1985 Average Monthly Wage



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Salt Lake County's growth of 13 percent and state-wide growth of only 8 percent.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is one industry where Utah County has enjoyed historically high wages in comparison to Salt Lake County and the State. However, since U.S. Steel halted production at its Geneva Plant in the mid-1980s (Utah County's largest manufacturing site), manufacturing wages in Utah County have lagged behind those in Salt Lake County and the State. Between 1985 and 1989, manufacturing wages grew 12 percent in Salt Lake County compared to Utah County and the State where monthly manufacturing wages grew 11 percent. However, during this five year period, Salt Lake County's average monthly manufacturing wage was between $100 and $300 higher than Utah County's manufacturing wage.

Recently, Utah County's manufacturing wages have rebounded with a 6 percent surge in average monthly wages during 1989, compared to the growth of less than 1.5 percent that Salt Lake County and the State experienced during the same period. A large portion of Utah County's growth was attributed to the new Geneva Steel's expanding work force and production during that period.

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities

Organizations providing passenger and freight transportation, communication services, electricity, gas, steam, water, and sanitary services are included in this group. Salt Lake County serves as the headquarters for many of the companies providing these services within the State, and many of the employees in these offices are higher-paid management personnel. Therefore, this industry's average monthly wages are considerably larger in Salt Lake County. From 1985 through 1989, wages in this sector grew nearly 15 percent in Salt Lake

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County, while they grew only 4 percent in Utah County and 12 percent throughout the state.

Trade

The trade sector includes wholesale and retail establishments selling merchandise to industrial, commercial, farm, and professional businesses, as well as to the general public. These goods include such items as clothing, automobiles, food, and other consumer goods and products. Because many workers in trade-related businesses are part-time employees and generally earn a lower average hourly wage, average monthly trade wages are the lowest of all eight major industries in the state.

Salt Lake County's trade wages have, on average, been an astounding 45 percent higher than those in Utah County. But trade wages grew rapidly in Utah County—nearly 19 percent—between 1985 and 1989. During this same period, Salt Lake County's average monthly trade wage grew 10 percent, while the State average grew only 9 percent.

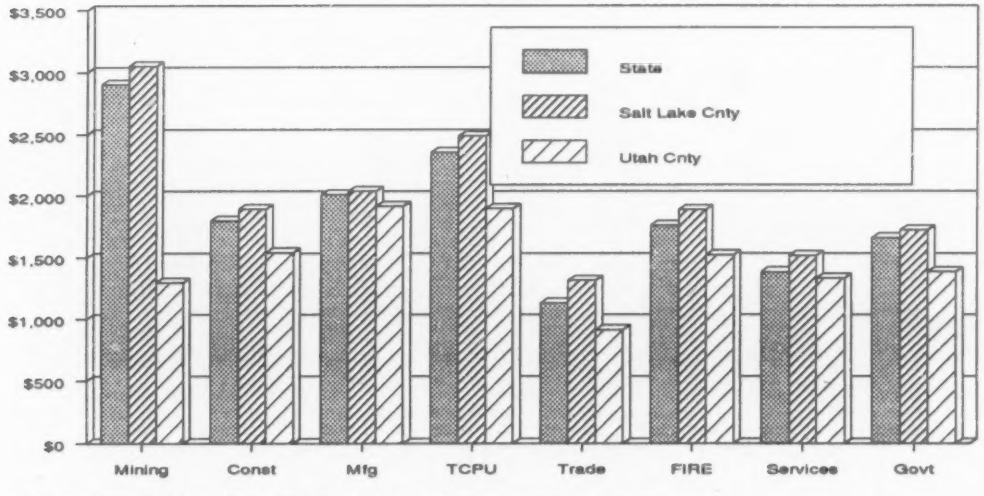
Despite the historical differences between Salt Lake and Utah counties, it appears that Utah County's trade wages are beginning to gain ground on those in Salt Lake County and throughout the State.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This classification includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies, and security brokers, as well as insurance and real estate businesses.

Again, because many of the State's financial institutions, insurance companies, and real estate businesses have their main offices in Salt Lake County, the industry's wages have been 30 percent higher in Salt Lake County when compared to Utah County and the state. In 1989, this sector's wages were nearly $400 more in Salt Lake County than

1989 Average Monthly Wage



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

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those in Utah County. Between 1985 and 1989, this sector's average monthly wage grew 18 percent in Salt Lake County compared to 15 percent in Utah County and 17 percent in the State.

Services

The service sector includes lodging and tourism, educational institutions, and business services, as well as medical, legal, and engineering firms. Utah County's service sector wages have lagged behind those of the State and Salt Lake County like each of the other major industries. However, the wage gap between the two counties has narrowed slightly in the last few years as this sector of the economy has grown. Between 1985 and 1989, Utah County's average monthly service wage grew more than 18 percent compared to Salt Lake County's 17 percent increase and state-wide growth of 16 percent. In 1989, Salt Lake County's average monthly service wage was $1,520, $183 more than Utah County's average wage of $1,337. Between 1988 and 1989, Utah County's average monthly service wage grew more than 4 percent compared to Salt Lake County and state-wide growth of less than 3 percent. The high concentration of computer software firms in Utah County—which are included in the services industry, and pay higher than average wages—has helped spur Utah County service wage growth.

Government

The final major group is government-related employment. This sector includes all federal (excluding military personnel), state, local, and international government activities. Government wages in Utah County have been significantly less than those in Salt Lake County and the State. Average monthly government wages in Salt Lake County have been more than $200 greater than Utah County's average during the last ten years. However, in the past four years (1985-1989), government wages have increased between 10 and 11 percent in both counties.

Why the Difference?

Despite the recent improvement of wages in Utah County, there is still a need to explain why wages have been historically less there than in Salt Lake County. While no single theory or explanation accounts for the large wage differences between the two counties, a combination of factors acting together may explain some of the observed wage differences.

Women and Young People

A team of three Canadian researchers examined minimum wage policies in nine Canadian provinces to ascertain the factors that determine wage rates. One of their conclusions helps explain some of the wage differences between Salt Lake County and Utah County. In provinces where there were fewer women and youth in the labor force, the minimum wage tended to be higher. Demographic differences of this nature exist between Utah County and Salt Lake County. In 1990, 18.8 percent of Utah County's population was between the ages of 18 and 24, compared to Salt Lake County's 10.4 percent and the State's 11.6 percent. State labor participation rates show that 68 percent of those between 16 and 19, and 82 percent of those between 20 and 24 work. Accordingly, Utah County has a relatively larger number of young people in its labor force. Because young workers traditionally hold part-time and entry-level jobs that pay lower salaries, this results in lower average monthly wages for the industries employing them.

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In terms of women in the labor force, similar evidence exists. In Utah County, 46.4 percent of its labor force is women compared to Salt Lake County's 43.6 percent and the State's 43.9 percent. Like young people, women tend to work in lower-paying jobs and show higher part-time participation than males (roughly one-third of working women in Utah work part-time). These factors all contribute to lower earnings.

Local Fiscal Conditions

A study conducted by Joseph Gyourko and Joseph Tracy examined how dif-

Table C.
1985 and 1989 Average Monthly Wages

Industry	State	Salt Lake County	Utah County
1985 Average Annual Wages			
Mining	2,614	3,043	1,677
Construction	1,668	1,666	1,336
Manufacturing	1,811	1,817	1,727
Trans/Comm/Utilities	2,107	2,172	1,820
Trade	1,038	1,195	768
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	1,502	1,603	1,323
Services	1,196	1,302	1,129
Government	1,516	1,556	1,255
1989 Average Monthly Wages			
Mining	2,905	3,050	1,298
Construction	1,799	1,891	1,542
Manufacturing	2,009	2,038	1,915
Trans/Comm/Utilities	2,355	2,487	1,898
Trade	1,133	1,318	913
Fin/ins/Real Estate	1,760	1,890	1,525
Services	1,385	1,520	1,337
Government	1,663	1,723	1,386
1985 - 1989 Percent Change In Average Monthly Wage			
Mining	11.1	0.2	-22.6
Construction	7.9	13.5	15.4
Manufacturing	10.9	12.2	10.9
Trans/Comm/Utilities	11.8	14.5	4.3
Trade	9.2	10.3	18.9
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	17.2	17.9	15.3
Services	15.8	16.7	18.4
Government	9.7	10.7	10.4

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

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ferences in local fiscal (e.g., tax rates, budgets, etc.) and nonfiscal conditions (e.g., pollution, public services, climate, etc.) cause variance in intermetropolitan wages. Their thesis states that wage specification factors other than job traits (e.g., local fiscal climate) cause wage differentials.

Their study revealed that community fiscal variables have as much explanatory power as do worker trait variables and industry/occupation variables in explaining wage levels. Although the study of each community's fiscal conditions was beyond the scope of this report, future study and review of this factor might help explain some of the wage differences between the two counties. As each county seeks to attract and retain new business through tax incentives, improved public services, and other government incentives, wages may possibly be affected.

Labor Demand Fluctuations and Migration

Ronald J. Krumm studied regional wage patterns over a period of time to understand why wage differentials occur across regions. Krumm concluded that wage variations resulted from three elements. Two of Krumm's conclusions seem to be possible explanations for wage differences between Utah County and Salt Lake County. Krumm found that the transitory versus permanent nature of labor demand and supply influenced wages. Utah County is home to two of the state's major colleges, Brigham Young University and Utah Valley Community College. These schools have a combined enrollment of over 40,000 students, most of who live in the county only eight months during the year. This annual arrival and exit cycle of students significantly affects the supply and demand of labor in the county, and according to Krumm contributes to lower industry wages.

The second factor that Krumm identified as a cause of lower wages is the impact of economic events external to the local community, especially if local industry is tied to outside markets. Utah County's largest employer, Geneva Steel, has historically relied on business outside of Utah County for its products. The addition of WordPerfect, Novell, Signetics, and other major high-tech firms which do significant business outside of Utah County will make this an even more important determinant of county wages. As national and world economic trends and conditions fluctuate, local wages will respond accordingly, which can either be a blessing or a curse.

The "How" and "Why"

The initial question that the report poses, "Are wages in Utah County less than those in Salt Lake County?" is easily answered: yes. But the follow-up question of "why" is not as easily resolved. Various factors and conditions contribute to the wage differentials between the two labor markets, making it impossible to give a simple answer to the question "why?" It should be noted that this article does not identify nor explain all of the factors contributing to wage differentials between the two counties. Other factors not listed in the report could possibly explain observed wage differences between the two counties.

As these two counties move into the 1990s and continue to develop economically, wages should continue to improve. This improvement should foster wage uniformity between the two counties, as well as prove a boon for wage earners and the State's economic health.❐

Mark J. Madrian
Labor Market Economist

Are Women Returning to the Nest?

For the first time since the end of World War II, Utah women's participation in the labor force dropped in 1990. Recently released figures from the Current Population Survey indicate that 60.6 percent of Utah women 16 years and older are working at jobs other than homemaking or looking for such work—down from 61.2 percent in 1989. Of course, this figure could be a statistical aberration. In other words, next year participation could start increasing again—its just too soon to predict any long term trend. In addition, Utah's female participation rate still measures 3 points above the U.S. figure of 57.5 percent.

While not declining nationally, female participation increased only marginally in 1990. Why? Women must be returning to the home or just staying there to begin with. Right? Not necessarily. The participation rate for married women increased in Utah as well as in the U.S. in 1990. Participation for single women, as well as for women who are divorced, separated, or widowed actually declined. In fact, nationally, women who maintain families decreased their labor force activity.

Nationally, the slow growth in female participation resulted from declining participation among young, student-aged women. A smaller percentage of these young females participated in the labor force in 1990. All other age groups increased their percentage of labor force participants. In Utah, data are sketchy but seem to indicate that the decline in participation came in most age classifications.❐

Off to School

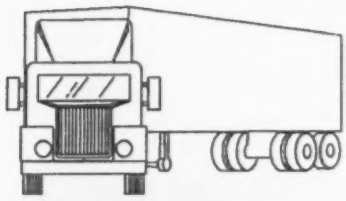
More young people are going to college. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently announced that three-fifths of all 1990 high school graduates were enrolled in college the following October. This proportion equaled the record set the previous year. The college enrollment rate of women (62 percent) exceeded that of men (58 percent). In addition, the rate for whites (62 percent) remained well above the rates for blacks (46 percent) and Hispanics (47 percent). Overall, the percentage of high school graduates going on to college has risen 11 points over the past decade.

Close to 1 million members of the high school class of 1990 were not enrolled in college in October. Of this group, 84 percent were members of the labor force. The unemployment rate for these young people registered a whopping 19 percent. The incidence of joblessness for recent high school graduates has remained very high over the past decade even though the "not in school" teenage population shrank by one-third.

About 400,000 young people dropped out of high school between October of 1989 and October of 1990. Dropouts experienced great difficulty in the labor market. Only 69 percent of dropouts were working or looking for work and almost one-third were unemployed.

On a broader spectrum, of the 31.4 million youth 16 to 24 years old in October 1990, almost half were enrolled in either college or high school. Approximately half of the full-time college students and nine out of ten of the part-time college students were in the labor force. Unemployment rates for black students averaged twice the rates of white students.

Roughly 83 percent of the 16.2 million youth 16 to 24 years of age who **were not** in school were in the labor force. About 92 percent of the men but only 74 percent of the women were labor force participants. Female high school dropouts had a particularly low participation rate—48 percent. In general, dropouts showed a jobless rate of 20.5 percent, compared with 11.7 percent for high school graduates who did not go on to college.❐



We're Moving

In order to provide better service to Salt Lake Valley residents, the Salt Lake Job Service has moved to two new locations.

All job placement, unemployment insurance claims, and special program services will now be provided at:

5735 South Redwood Road

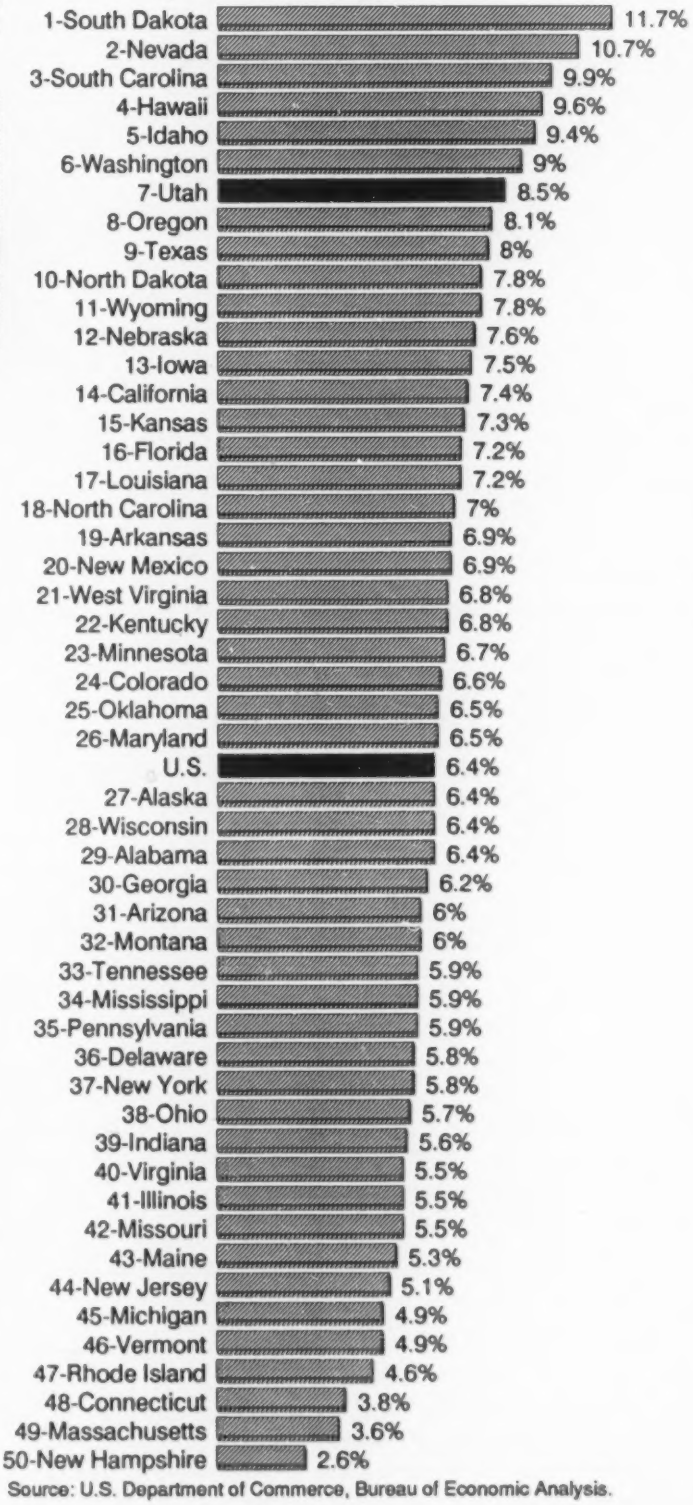
and

720 South 200 East.

Administrative functions including employer tax accounts, fraud control, labor market information, and appeals will remain at their current addresses until ***September 1991.*** *At that time, the remaining sections will move to a new administrative office building located at* ***140 East 300 South****—adjacent to the Heber Wells State Office Building.*❐

Personal Income Growth Ranking by State

(Percent Change 1989 - 1990)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information.❐

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws .

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Utah Labor Market Report

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The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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